THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,478, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1863. [Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

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FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.— The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. ELSELIE, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th December 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FAVORITE PASSENGER Ship QUEEN OF THE SEAS, 1,400 Tons, Commander has excellent accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain JAGO or to Messrs J. N WADIAS & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,050 Tons and 350 H.P.,) Captain GEORGE HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 13th January, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 9th Instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

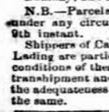
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Fri ay, the 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN, (2,300 Tons and 250 H. P.,) Captain N. J. SKOTTOWE, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, at 9 A.M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 10th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Tuesday the 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 10th January, 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first-class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

For Freight and Passage, apply to NANJI NARENDAS & Co., Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Motishaw's house.

CERTIFICATE.

The undermentioned Passengers per steamer *Victoria* have much pleasure in expressing the entire satisfaction they feel at the manner in which they have been treated. The table was full furnished equal to, if not superior, to any other steamer on the line.

C. F. NEPEAN,
E. G. E. SABBEN, 17th N. I.
Jan. 19, 1863. J. CHARLEY, Lieut., 56th Regt

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Out-stations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage so liberally supported, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentleman's Elastic Enamel Clamp solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
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" Enamel do. do.
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Also, Hand Kandling Portmanteaus.

Those ordering may store boxes in the Presidency. For other supplies has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes as *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*

RICHARD FAIRTRIDGE,
Bombay, 20th September 1862. Mid Dock Mart.

Notices.

NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by the Ship *James Pilkington*, wrecked in the Bay of Versawah, are hereby informed that portions of the goods have now been recovered, and will be delivered over to parties claiming them on payment. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloise*, Captain J. E. PITTPOT, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

D. H. CAMA & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1863. Agents for the *Eloise*.

NOTICE.—Messrs. GIBBS & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in Madras, on the 15th January 1863, the Wrought Iron Hull of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, 2709 Tons Register, 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, as she lays standed in seven feet water, about 150 yards from the shore, five miles north of Madras—valuable Engines, Masts, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire, Rope, Rigging, Cordage and other effects will be sold on shore opposite the wreck in separate lots.

Madras, 1st January 1863.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to Lloyd's.
Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

CAPTAIN BUTLER, Ship *Natolia*, will not be accountable for any Debts contracted by his Crew, while in Port, without his sanction.

CAPTAIN BUTLER.

CAPTAIN THOS. McFARLANE, Ship *Hyacinth*, will not be accountable for any Debts contracted by his Crew, while the Ship is in Port.

THOS. McFARLANE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWIN HEYCOCK in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

Bombay, 1st January 1863. HEYCOCK & Co.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. PEROZSHAW PESTONJEE is from and after this date, authorized to sign in my name by procuration.

BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA.
Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. FOREST LOUDON BROWN has this day been admitted a PARTNER in my business, which will henceforth be carried on under the style and tittle of HOWARD AND BROWN.

NELSON HOWARD.
Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL in our Firm ceased on thirty-first December 1862.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OSBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Country of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Wanted.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT APOTHECARY, well up in dispensing. Apply to Messrs. TREACHER & Co. Fort Shop.

8th January 1863.

WANTED.—A manager to attend to some Works in Bombay. Apply by letter, stating terms, &c., to X Y., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—Employment by a respectable European of *practical* experience, who has served in one of the largest Companies in Western India for a period of 20 years, has first class references for sobriety and general good conduct, would be glad of an engagement. As Storekeeper, or Out-door General Assistant with Contractors or Public Companies, pos esses a g ol knowledge of Correspondence and Accounts. Apply by letter to "S. D. G.," care of Manager of this Paper.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A GODOWN in Marine Street, No. 11, opposite to Wm. Nicol & Co.'s Apply to HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE HUBEE, out of the Fort, in Mayman-wada, near Jakeria Masjid.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANCKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET.—Second and Third stories of the HOUSE, lately occupied as the British Hotel, situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone-built Safe for Treasure and well adopted for a Bank or Mercantile Office, to meet the convenience of parties any portion of the House can be let separately as a Merchant or Solicitor's Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on, or about the 27th of April next.

Orders should be forwarded to the undersigned on, or before the 25th of January 1863.

The following is the Society's Retail Price List.

	Per lb. Rs. A.		Per oz. Rs. A.
PEAS.			
Early Emperor	0 5	Lettuce	1 4
Dickson's Favourite	0 8	Parsley	0 4
Early Frame	0 5	Radish of sorts	0 6
Prince Albert	0 5	Turnip "	0 6
Harrison's Glory	0 8	Cauliflower early and late	2 0
" Perfection	0 8	Cauliflower Walcheren	2 0
Napoleon	0 14	Cucumber long prickly	2 0
Champion of England	0 10	" Stockwood	3 0
Veitch's Perfection	1 0	Parsnip	0 4
Ne plus ultra	1 0	Asparagus	0 4
Mammoth Marrow	0 14	Seakale	0 4
Waterloo	0 8	Red Tomatoe	1 4
Green Marrow	0 8	Kohl Rabi of sorts	0 8
Bishops Dwarf	0 8	Brussels Sprouts	0 12
Blue Scimetar	0 4	Leek	0 12
Ringwood Marrow	0 4	Lavender	1 8
French Beans of sorts	0 10	Thyme	1 8
Windsor	0 8	Mustard	0 2
CABBAGE.	Per oz.	Cress	0 2
Drumhead	0 8	Water Cress	1 0
Sugar loaf	0 8	Vegetable Marrow	1 4
Red Dutch	0 10	Onions of sorts	0 6
BEET.		Spinach of sorts	0 2
Red Beet	0 10	Sweet Herbs	1 4
Cattel's Crimson	0 10	Melon	7 8
CARROTS.		Borecole	1 4
Long Orange	0 4	Capsicum	1 8
Early Horn	0 6	Fennel	1 4
Nadire	0 10	Marjoram	1 8
BROCOLI.		Mint	1 8
Granges Brocoli	1 8	Sage	1 8
Purple Cape	1 0	Exotic Flower seeds at similar rates.	
Wilcove	1 2		
Mammoth	1 4		
Celery	0 12		

A deduction of 25 per cent. is made to members of the Society, the subscription to which is Rupees 15 a year.

For a hundred Rupees the Society sells a SELECT PACKET containing:—

42 lbs of Peas of sorts, 25 lbs. of Beans of sorts, 2lbs Onions, 2lb Radish, 1lb. Spinach of sorts, 3lb. Mustard, 27 oz. of Cabbage of sorts, Borecole, Brocoli, Cauliflower, &c. &c., 8 oz. of Beet, 12 oz Carrot, 1 oz. Celery, 3 oz Endive, 6oz Lettuce, 14 oz. Onions, 2 oz. Parsley, 2 oz Leek, 4 oz. Parsley and Scorzonera 5 oz. Turnip, 3 oz. Parsnip, 1 oz. Corn-Salad 1 oz. of Cherv i, 1 oz. Chicory, 3 oz. Savoy, 1 oz. Cardoon, 3 packets of Melon Seed, 3 packets of Cucumber, 8 p ckets of Sweet Herbs, 4 packets Vegetable Marrow, and a packet of Annuals.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD
Secretary to the Society.
Town Hall, Bombay, 6th Dec. 1862

Books, etc. for Sale.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTERS, of the Latest Surveys are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

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Bombay, 3, Marine Stree

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COMMERCIAL MARKET.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 17.)

MANCHESTER, *Tuesday, December* 16, 1862.

OUR market has been a good deal stimulated to-day by the very large operations, at considerably higher prices, which have taken place in cotton so far this week.

The producers of weft and of twist cops, from 32's to 50's, have tried to cover themselves by adding 1d to 1½d. per lb. to the prices of a week back. Manufacturers have been so far influenced as freely to offer about half the advance demanded. Failing in this, they have purchased to a moderate extent at some compromise, in general, from the full quotations. The prices of cops from 60's to 80's and upwards are raised 1d. to 2d. per lb. but business is at once checked. In all the preceding articles there has latterly been a scramble of buying which has pretty well covered the orders for cloth entered into by manufacturers; and this advance causes them now to hesitate. There have been some transactions for the Levant in 4's to 14's at full rates; and in 16's to 24's at ½d. to ¾d. more. Something has been done in 50's to 80's reeled without advance, and a little in 4's, of a special spinning, at some addition to the previous quotations. The sellers of twofolds will not accept their last week's terms within a penny per lbs. for most numbers, and more than that for some; but they are not able to make a large rise in selling. The home merchants are showing a little uneasiness about their abstinence from business prior to this upward movement. We hear of no noticeable attempt to buy for the East.

We know producers of domestics, printing cloths, and shirtings, who are asking scarcely any advance upon their quotations of last week, and who yet are able to sell very little. Those parties were not then disposed, we imagine, to take the prices of to-day from others. They are regularly, perhaps, among the least variable sellers, and therefore they are less stirred by a movement like this. Pretty generally, manufacturers and holders have added about ¼d. per lb. to their last week's terms, and some require more than that. Up to two o'clock but little way could be made in selling. We learn from some parties, however, that more has been done later on in the day. There have been some sales of Eastern goods.

By the China mail there are advices of some improvement there in yarns and goods. From Calcutta it was telegraphed, on the 29th November, that imports showed no improvement as compared with the previous telegraph date, November 26.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, TUESDAY.

(From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 17.)

THERE has been a good demand to-day, and a very buoyant tone in the market, and an advance of ¼d. per lb, on yesterday's prices has been freely paid.

The sales are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 12,000 on speculation and for export.

Sales. To-day	Previously this week.	Description and prices.	Yester- day.	Previously this week.
2000	1630	American	22 to 26	40 - 940
1700	3300	Egyptian	23 to 31	930 - 3624
1000	120	Pernam, &c.....	22 to 24	— —
—	—	Peruvian	to —	— —
500	1000	Bahia & Maceo.....	22 to —	— —
—	—	West Indian.....	to —	— —
150	110	Maranham	22½ to —	— —
—	—	Africa.....	to —	305 —
14650	39670	Surat.....	9 to 20	— —
20000	45000			1005 3965
	20000			1005
	65000	Total since last Thursday		4970

Total speculation and export this week, 38,000 bales.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 nd amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 8 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

An Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

House of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 12th Dec. 1862. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,000,000).
RESERVE FUND FRANCS 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers—
UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. G. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S Sons & Co 5, Sheorai Bazaar.

T. S. B. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

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Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight.....		2s. 0¼ per Rupee.	
,,	4 do.	2s. 0⅜ do.	
,,	3 do.	2s. 0 do.	
,,	2 do.	1s. 11½ do.	
,,	1 do.	1s. 11⅝ do.	
On demand		1s. 11⅝ do.	

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 per cent per annm.		
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	2	do.	do.	3	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 1st January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
,,	4 do.	2s. 0⅜d. ,,	
,,	3 do.	2s. 0d. ,,	
,,	2 do.	1s. 11½d. ,,	
,,	1 do.	1s. 11⅝d. ,,	
,,	On demand	1s. 11⅝d. ,,	
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d. ,,	
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11⅝d. ,,	

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11½d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, no commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

K. D. FRASER,
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£544,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. Union Bank of London.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates in, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.			
4	Do.	at 2s. 0⅜d.	,,
3	Do.	at 2s. 0d.	,,
2	Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	,,
1	Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	,,
Sight		at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, KOLKSUR, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.	
,,	4 months' sight.....	2s. 0⅜d.	
,,	3 months' sight.....	2s. 0d.	
,,	2 months' sight.....	1s. 11½d.	
,,	1 month's sight.....	1s. 11⅝d.	
,,	On demand	1s. 11¾d.	
On Scotland			
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....			

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixed, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, December 19th 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
n other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto on demand .....1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 18th December 1862. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 10	Shaw Allum	Ricker	Calcutta 1 Dec.
	Bushire Merchant ...	Jones	Mauritius 16 Nov.
	Godavery	Farrand	Penang 20 Dec.
11	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 10 Jan.
	Punjab.....	Taylor	Calcutta 14 Dec.
	Orissa (s).....	Parish	Suez 28 Dec.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Punjab*, from Calcutta.—Spoke the Ship *Futtay Sultan* off Point de Galle, spoke the American Ship *Norway*, in Lat. 9·40 N., Long. 75·54.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Jan. 10	Manchester (s)	McDonald ...	Surat.
	Helen Douglas	McDougall ...	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Bushire Merchant*, from Mauritius.—12 natives.
Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Lieut. Sabben; Captain Charles; Mr. Nepean; 4 natives first class and 96 natives.
Per Ship *Punjab*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Taylor, and two children.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Captain Carr; Mrs. and Miss Ashburner, and 4 children; Mr. Shapoorjee Jewajee, and 182 natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY 1863.

For London.

Windsor Castle.—1 package Plate chest; 1 case Sundries, Eduljee Jamsetjee.

Daniel Rankin.—2,222 bundles Linseed, 112½ cwt.; 22 bundles Khorseaseed, 11 cwt. 21 lbs., Cassum Moosa; 200 bags Saltpetre, 375 maunds, Sunker Pandooroog 62 cases Gum Arabic, 177 cwt.; 27 casks Aloes Socotra, 32¼ cwt., Rom Royson and Nowroji Vanujee.

Gosforth.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Dhunjee Luckmechund.

Star of India.—537 pieces E. Teeth, 32 cwt. 3 qrs. 2 lbs., W. Nicol and Co.

City of Carlisle.—348 pieces E. Teeth, 22 cwt. 2 qrs. 2 lbs., Fulcher and Co.

For Liverpool,

Elizabeth Fry.—90 packages Hemp, 70 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Framjee Dorabjee.

Belgravia.—125 bales Cotton, 787¼ cwt., Toolsidass Velljee; 41 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Chuttersbhoo Hurry; 73 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee; 35 bales Wool, 122¾ cwt., Sallay Mahomud Goolam Hossen; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt. Muncubhoy Bhugoobhoy; 4 bales Cow Hides, 20 cwts., Delavurnlj Nurseodin.

Kildare.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Cassiram Poonjaram; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Cowasjee Coovejee; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Seedick Hajee Wossuna.

Ellen Bates.—61 bales Cotton, 213½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraj; 1 case Indian Ollmanatores, and 6 Jars China Preserves, Hirjee and Sons; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Premabhoy Hemabhoy; 99½ bales Cotton, 348¾ cwt., Shapoojee S. Narielvalla.

Kurrachee.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Premabhoy Hemabhoy; 300 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,051 cwt., Dossa Varris.

Jalawar.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Khutow Sewjee.

Harmonides.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., A Bell and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nensy and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 427½ cwt., 56 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Harry Ramjee.

Indian Queen.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Rugunath Ramdass; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Dhunjee Nathu and Co.

Flying Fernac.—1 case Sundries, 1 case Old Revolver and Work Boxes, Cardwell, Parsons and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Lord Brougham.—125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Cardwell, Parsons and Co.

Protector.—300 bags Sursseeed, 450 cwt., Gursy Tickum; 1135 bundles Coir Yarns, 150 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 75 casks Ginjelly Oil, 32¼ cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee.

Coromandel.—100 bales Cotton, 325 cwt., M. and B. Curjetjee Canun and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensee and Co.

Uncas.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 127 cwt., Mahomud Nathu.

Palinurus.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Ruschore Megjee; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Muncubhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Rosalie.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Curramchund Pemchund.

For Port Natal.

Ellesmere.—329 packages Wrot Plates, 391 cwt.; 3,510 Planks, 925 Rafters, Macindoe Rogers and Co.

For Havre.

Agincourt.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 box real Pearls, Cullandass Kirpuram.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 case C. Shawls, 11 pieces, Jumaloodia Haee Esmail.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—2 cases C. Shawls, 6 pieces, Abdull Aun's Abdull Curim; 2 bundles C. Shawls, 70 pieces; 20 pieces Cotton and Silk Piece Goods; 46 packages Indigo, 9½ Lmaunds, Hajee Zamal Abadeen.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Edward Sassoon and Co.; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohmudbhoy Dhurumay and Co.; 41 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jewraj Pezzi and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Momud; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 75 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Band A. Hormasjee; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Premabhoy Hemchund; 4 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, R. N. Davis; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motewlall; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rhrsun Nowdin and Co.; 8 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nanjeebhoy Sazen; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nensy and Co.; 32 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alndiabhoy Hubibbhoy; 1 box Cowbazar, 38 lbs.; Silk Handker chiefs and Caps, S. and D. Byramjee; 34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Yussunjee; 12 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Setaram Nundlall; 30 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, B. H. Cama; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Curimbhoy Ebram; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Byramjee Dorabjee Mehta and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—12 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewlall Motewlall; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eackmidass Hurrybhoy; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ourstjee Bomanjee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Girdhurdass Samuldass; 25½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Meer Hassan Moosy; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Premabhoy Hemchund; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Columbian.*—4 boxes Sundries, Jafferjee Noorjee.

For Penang.

Steamer *Columbian.*—2 cases Company's Rupees, P. M. da Silva and Co.

For Madras.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box C. Shawls, 34 pieces, Govindram Muthoordass; 1 case Sundries, Rossolett and Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Gold Rings, 10 pieces, Rossolett and Co.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Vizianagram, on the 29th December, the wife of Captain G. C. Finlay, H. M. 12th Regt. N. I. of a daughter

On the 12th December, 1862, at Assington Cottage, Assington, Suffolk, England, the wife of W. Pym, Esq., formerly manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Jullunder, on the 1st January, Captain J. E. Dalzell Wilkes, 5th N. I. Infantry, to Philippa Meadows, eldest daughter of Colonel C. W. Hilliker, Commanding at Jullundur.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Probin, Captain, Khandeish Bheel Corps, on duty, from Khandeish.
Gordon, Major T. E., Staff, on duty, from Poona.
White, Lieut. A. H., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on duty, from Khandalla.
Cotes, Captain C., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Anderson, Lieut. J. M. M., 26th Bombay Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Carr, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.
White, Lieut., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Khandalla.
Cotes, Captain C., Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Hartigan, Lieut. H. M.'s 5th Regt. N. L. I., on duty, to Poona.
Da Venn, Captain, H. M.'s 5th Regt. N. L. I., on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Saturday, 10th January 1863.

1. Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
2. The weekly Committee of Survey, for the ensuing week, will be composed as follows:—
President.—Lieut. Lewis, Staff Corps.
Members.—One Subaltern, 18th Regt., and Quarter Master, 33rd Regiment.
3. Lieut. Colonel Gibbard, Royal Artillery, has obtained leave of absence, from 13th to 16th instant.

Bombay, Sunday, 11th January 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 33rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 9th Jan. 1863.

The Detachment of European Infantry at Surat, having been withdrawn, the appointment of Barrack Serjeant at that station is abolished.

Barrack Serjeant J. W. Lewis, is transferred from Surat to Mallegaum, as Barrack Serjeant, vice Oxenham, appointed to the Public Works Department.

The following transfers in the Subordinate Medical Department, are ordered:—

Assistant Apothecary Soares, (209), General Duty S. M. Circle—General Duty Bombay.
Assistant Apothecary Chriswick, (336), 103rd Foot—General Duty Aden.
Assistant Apothecary St. Francis, (337), General Duty Aden—General Duty S. M. Circle

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Service: Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Butler, Retired List, Madras Army—John Vibart, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service—Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Iredale, Retired List, Bombay Army—Lieutenant-Colonel E. Walter, Retired List, Bombay Army—Rev. J. T. Jones, Retired List, Bengal Army.

Miscellaneous: Lord Monson—Sir Duncan M'Dougall—Miss Pardoe—Sir Michael Bruce.

A public meeting has been held in the city of London to express sympathy with the Greeks.

The French Parliamentary session is expected to open on the 12th January. It is believed that Prince Napoleon will bring forward the Roman question.

General La Marmora has given his full support to the New Italian Cabinet.

The Emperor of Russia has received at Moscow several chiefs of the peasantry, urging them to effect their emancipation promptly.

Some disturbance has been caused in Southern Italy by a renewal of the claims of Prince Murat to the throne of Naples.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty between France and Switzerland are to be opened next month. The Dappantial dispute has been settled by an exchange of territory.

The commercial treaty concluded between France and Madagascar is stated to be equally favourable to all nations.

A duel is said to have taken place between Menotti Garibaldi and General Pallavicino, but it has been contradicted.

The Dutch Chambers have ratified the concession for cutting a ship canal through North Holland, between Amsterdam and the North Sea.

The French have defeated a body of Mexican troops at Jalapa.

The enthronisation of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Canterbury Cathedral took place on the 12th December.

The Mansion-house committee for the relief of the Lancashire distress received £31,161 last week.

The question of infringement of copyright in engravings by the publication of photographs has been brought before the Common Pleas. The effect of the nominal verdict is to refer the whole question to the tribunal.

Decisions have been pronounced in the Court of Arches against Dr. Williams and the Rev. Mr. Wilson for their articles in "Essays and Reviews"—in both cases one year's suspension and cost. Notices of appeal have been given.

The underground Metropolitan Railway is to be opened to the public in January.

The trial of the persons charged with the robbery and forgery of Bank of England paper has been postponed till next session.

The Indian Council will draw bills on India to the amount of £1,000,000.

The intended public distribution of the Exhibition prize medals by the Prince of Wales has been abandoned.

Mr. Cubitt has been elected for Andover without opposition.

Mr. F. Stone Evans has been appointed to the professorship of Mathematics and Physics in the Presidency College, Madras.

An interesting discussion on Chinese affairs, in which Mr. Gladstone, Captain Sherard Osborn, Sir Harry Parkes, and Mr. Lay took part, occurred at the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras 60 days' sight, 2s. 0¼d., 30 days', 2s. 0¼d. Bombay, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 105½ ; Ditto Five-and-a Half, 112¼.

Indian Five per Cents., 107¾.

Consols for Money, 92½ to 92¼ x d. ; Ditto, Account, Jan. 8, 92½ to 92⅝ x d.

Bank of England rate of discount, 3 per cent.

The Stock Markets are steady, but quiet.

Produce Markets inactive. *Tea* sells more readily. *Silk* firm. *Indigo* remains flat. *Sugar* continues dull. *Rice* flat. *Saltpetre* in demand at 39s. per cwt. *Jute* has improved. *Cutch* 25s. 6d. per cwt. *Shellac* steady.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 83s. 6d. to 85s. 6d. ; good middling, 86s. to 89s. 6d. ; fine middling, 90s. to 93s. per cwt. Market inactive.

Linseed has declined to 62s. for Calcutta, and to 69s. for Bombay. *Rapeseed* is quoted at 65s. for Calcutta, and at 73s. for Guzerat ; market quiet.

Cocoa-nut Oil quoted at £53 10s. for Ceylon, and at £57 10s. for Cochin.

Liverpool Cotton.—Fair New Orleans, 28d. per lb. ; for Broach, 18d. ; fair Dhollera, 17½d. per lb. Market opens to-day quiet.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 15s. per piece ; 8½lbs., 17s. 6d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 3d. Mule twist No. 40 good seconds, 29d. per lb. Market very firm.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE most important item of the week's news is the offer of England to cede the Ionian Islands to the Greeks, on a condition which they are themselves more interested in carrying out than any other party—that they shall establish a sound government. To enable them to fulfil this condition, England has gone a step further ; she has recommended King Ferdinand of Portugal for the vacant throne. Last week we stated what were the advantages and disadvantages attaching to this candidate, and we need not recur to that part of the subject.

Russia, it appears, disclaims having given her consent to the nomination of King Ferdinand. She declares that she has pledged herself to nothing more than the maintenance of the protocol of 1830. She is ready to say who shall not enter the lists, but she reserves her judgment as to who shall. The semi-official statement, therefore, which sets forth that the Three Powers had agreed upon the candidature recommended by England was, therefore premature. We suspect, notwithstanding, that it will turn out to be nearer the truth in the end than the significant contradiction of the 'Nord' and the 'Journal of St. Petersburg.'

Mr. Elliot has been sent to Athens for the express purpose of communicating with the government of Greece on all the matters connected with these proposals, and for aiding them in their progress towards a consummation which, on all accounts may be devoutly wished for. It may be doubted, however, whether the result will be quite so satisfactory as the English Government seem to have expected. The news of the proposed cession of the Ionian Isles has produced no such paroxysm of joy in Greece as the enthusiasm that was looked for from its announcement. Instead of being thrown into ecstacies of delight, the Greeks were visibly disappointed and depressed by a piece of intelligence which on the one hand offered them a territory they did not want, and on the other refused them a prince they had set their hearts upon. The effect was certainly unexpected. It was supposed that the Greeks made love to Prince Alfred for the sake of the Islands, as roguish fellows make love to the child for the sake of the nurse. No such thing. They wanted Prince Alfred for his own sake ; for the sake of the English alliance ; for the sake of consolidating their relations with a country whose laws and institutions they are desirous above all things of emulating. As to the Ionian Isles, the dreams of annexation and territorial aggrandisement seem to have passed away. The Greeks have awakened to a full sense of the great opportunity that lies before them, and they are resolved to profit by it. They know what is necessary to their future welfare and independence, and they have good reason to be determined to confine themselves to the pursuit of those practical objects. The passion for extension has burned out its fire. The cession of the Ionian Isles is a matter in which the Ionian Isles are chiefly interested, and Greece can see in it a compensation for the loss of an English prince, who could not help bringing English influence with him. It is strange enough to find such a view advocated in such close neighbourhood with the anti-English doctrines it was Mr. Gladstone's fortune to combat not many years gone by. But the world is getting wiser every day, and Greece is participating in its advance.

It is not easy to foresee the solution of the curious problem now working out among the Hellenic populations. All we know at present is that the Greeks declare that if Prince Alfred refuses the throne, they will re-elect him.

THE North American Congress has met, and President Lincoln has delivered his Message. The tone is mild, as might have been expected from the position in which Mr. Lincoln has been placed by the Democratic elections ; and the propositions put forward are of a character which admits of the most convenient interpretation. Remembering how Mr. Lincoln used to address Congress, the bluster and confidence by which his declarations were marked, and the spirit of prophecy that imparted such a zest of omnipotence to every document that carried his sanction, the temperate and accommodating course he takes on the present occasion becomes still more worthy of notice. He is willing to enter into conventions with other Powers respecting the seizure of vessels at sea ; he is sorry that other Powers should continue to recognise the South as a belligerent ; he thinks that the Union must be maintained (for in his position he cannot venture to think otherwise) ; he suggests a return to specie payments ; he submits a convention for the purpose of effecting certain necessary changes in the Constitution, and he proposes that compensation shall be given to every State that abolishes slavery, and that all slaves that have effected their freedom during the war shall keep it. One sees, as Mr. Toole says, "at a glance" that this is a Message of words, and not of ideas or of deeds. It is easy to say—return to specie payments, but how is it to be done ? We might as well say here in England—return to the cotton manufacture, or to arrangements with other States concerning vessels, why was it not thought of before ; and how does it happen that after so many enunciations of American "notions" in that vexed region of international law, Mr. Lincoln is now prepared to listen to the voice of Europe ? Then, the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln who began his reign by a vow of fidelity to the Constitution, who declared from the beginning that he had no choice but to abide by the Constitution, who has ever since been doing little else than violating the Constitution, now asks leave to alter the Constitution, so that he may fit it to the changes which he has himself introduced. He desires doubtless to legalise his illegal acts, to give a stamp of authority to despotic proceedings, and to obtain a sanction under a new Constitution for his repeated violations of the old one. Is the ingenious proposal likely to succeed ? We apprehend not. As to slavery, his suggestions are only to mislead. Who is to pay the States for abolishing slavery ? Where is the money to come from ? And what need is there for conferring freedom on slaves who, we are told, have already effected their own freedom ? All this portion of the Message is mere clap-trap, and betrays an uneasy anxiety to patch up matters with the Democrats by drawing a quiet line of impossible compromise between two extremes.

But even if the Message were of any political value in itself, it comes out under circumstances which would reduce it to waste paper. The Congress that is to supersede the Congress now sitting, and to whom this Message has been addressed, is already elected. Mr Lincoln speaks to a moribund assembly, whose proceedings either way, *pour et contre*, are of no earthly importance. Mr. Lincoln knows this very well, and, therefore, places himself in an easy attitude which leaves him open to any contingencies that may arise. It is like that flexible game of forfeits which condemns one of the party to stand in the middle of the room, in order that every person present may in turn put him into a new *pose*.

The war stands still as usual. Fredericksburg remains secure. The menaces of the Federals have evaporated into a rumour that the town is not to be attacked after all, but that a flank movement is in contemplation. While attention is thus directed in one quarter by Federal feints, it is solicited in another by a Confederate victory. The scene on this occasion is South Carolina, where the Confederates have had a brush with the pickets of the enemy, and driven them in. These are the chief items of the week. They amount to nothing ; but that is about the sum total of the war from the beginning. It would be difficult to point out a solid, assured gain on either side.

GENERAL LA MARMORA has given in his adhesion to the new Italian ministry, of which he is not to form a member, but to become a supporter. We do not know what his adhesion is worth ; but we imagine it will not bring a very considerable accession of popularity to the Cabinet. Be that as it may, the relations of the Ministry to the Parliament do not yet manifest the degree of security requisite for the establishment of what is called a strong government. The condition of the country is not very hopeful at this moment. Nobody seems to know what to think, or what to expect. People are afraid to move in any direction lest they might do mischief without being aware of it ; and the government is exacting as much caution as it can consistently with an affectation of confidence in the situation. A *coup d'etat* has been talked of in some circles. There are politicians who distrust the King and suspect him. They say that they should not be surprised if he were to take the whole affair into his own hands, after the fashion of the King of Prussia, and attempt to govern Italy without a Parliament. We do not place the slightest belief in such an apprehension. The King is neither bold enough nor clever enough for such a project. And we would willingly on other grounds believe him incapable of it ! But it is clear that somebody must initiate a policy of some kind or other long, or a revolution will become inevitable. In France two games are playing. The Emperor has his own, which, possibly points to Prince Murat who is again disturbing the tranquillity of Naples ; and Prince Napoleon has another game, which is to bring forward the Roman question immediately upon the opening of the French Legislature next month. It has always been considered a good stroke of policy to cultivate both sides of every great question in royal families, so as to be ready for any emergency. But in this case of Rome the experiment is rather dangerous. It is very much like playing with edged instruments, and there is a very serious chance that some of the players may cut their fingers.

MR. FRANCIS STONE EVANS, B.A., demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been appointed by Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India to the Professorship of Mathematics and Physics in the Presidency College, Madras. Mr. Evans who is an old pupil of the Bristol Grammar School, obtained first-class honours in mathematics and physics at the final examination in Easter Term last, and subsequently received a testimonial form the public examiner, the Rev. Bartholomew Price, M.A. F.R.S., and Sedleian Professor of Natural Philosophy.

The county Kerry has the honour of being the only spot in the world where sympathy with the Lancashire distress, on being asked for, was deliberately refused, and The O'Donoghue has the credit of heading this opposition to the national sentiment. A meeting had been called by the gentry of the county to take steps for raising a subscription, and a resolution to that effect was seconded by the Roman Catholic bishop. The O'Donoghue, however, moved an amendment to the effect that local distress had a prior claim on their sympathies ; and this amendment, though refused to be put by the chairman, was adopted by acclamation of the meeting.

THE New York correspondent of the *Times* in a letter published this morning says :—

It is asserted that "General" M'Neill, who so savagely shot 10 innocent persons because one man, on whom he had sworn in his heart, was not delivered up to him by the Confederates, is not an officer in the Federal army, but a guerilla leader ; and that he will be delivered up to the military authorities of the South, to be dealt with as Mr. Jefferson Davis may decide. Public opinion justifies his surrender.

In the same letter reference is made to the critical position of the army on the Potomac. The prevalent feeling in Washington and New York, it seems, is one of disappointment that nothing has been done or is likely to be done :—

People may "call spirits from the vasty deep" but will they came. Presidents and ministers may command great generals and men of genius to emerge from the Dead Sea of national mediocrity, but if such generals do not exist in the country, of what use is it to call ? People were not satisfied with M'Clellan, because he could not achieve impossibilities. They are equally dissatisfied with Burnside for the same reasons. It was confidently announced when the appointment was made that he would be master of Richmond by the 1st of December. The 2nd of December has come, and he is still on the wrong side of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, held in force by the enemy, by a small body of the enemy, while the main force has fallen back 30 miles nearer to Richmond. The probabilities are that he must either go into winter quarters at Fredericksburg after its capture, or remain until the end of March at Acquia Creek. The rains have been all but incessant ever since he commenced operations. The roads of Virginia are impassable. The Confederates hold all the railways by which he could make a more rapid advance. To march on Richmond under such circumstances would be madness. To remain between the Potomac and Rappahannock would be prudent were it not for the fact that such a hybernation would inevitably end in the loss of half the army before the spring—in desertions, camp disease, fever, and exhaustion of hope, heart, and energy. Nevertheless, though the prospect is gloomy enough, the prophets of good fortune are not to be silenced. Cheerful voices still proclaim that Burnside's valour is not overpowered by his caution, like M'Clellan's, and that he will indubitably eat his Christmas dinner in the rebel capital, and restore Virginia and North Carolina to the Union before the 1st of January. Other voices, not at all cheerful, despair of him altogether, and call for his removal, and the *World* of this morning announces, as "from a source not likely to be deceived," that General Burnside is no longer in command, but has been superseded by General Hooker. The report is not improbable, but needs confirmation, and, if it should prove to be true, is more likely to offer up another victim on the shrine of popular impatience, in the person of General Hooker, than to bring the Federal army into possession of the long coveted capital of the enemy.

General Scott has finally replied in brief terms to Mr. Buchanan. He denies that he has any private resentments to gratify, and states that he has received many official courtesies from the late President of the United States ; but to vindicate justice and the truth of history is a paramount obligation. He then shows that certain Southern States received and undue proportion of arms, and that many of them were worthless nor condemned.

The documents presented to Congress afford some means of judging the methods of warfare now in force in America. One of the most important of these is General Halleck's report, the contents of which furnish a good illustration of the danger of directing complicated military operations from the closet of a general-in-chief who never sees the enemy. In this report General Halleck recounts what has been done under his orders, and during the period in which he has acted as general-in-chief. He describes himself as entering on his duties at a moment when the army of the Potomac was split into two sections, one of which was at Harrison's Landing, on the James River, the other on the head waters of the Rappahannock. Practically General Halleck undertook the onerous task of commanding both these armies ; his object being to bring them together. His plan of concentration, however, completely failed. General M'Clellan was loth to quit Harrison's Landing. He wanted 50,000 fresh men, and agreed to try with 20,000, but subsequently revised his opinion, and asked for 35,000. During the period which elapsed the mischief was done. General Halleck's plan was to threaten Gordonsville with the army of Pope, while he concentrated the troops of Burnside and M'Clellan at Fredericksburg, and then to effect rapidly a junction between them and Pope at the same place. Burnside was promptly moved to Fredericksburg, but M'Clellan delayed. All this time General Halleck was actually directing the movements of Pope and Burnside, a most hazardous proceeding, considering that both were in front of the enemy. The result was the further scattering of the army ; M'Clellan being at Harrison's Landing, Burnside at Fredericksburg, and Pope between the Rappidan and Rappahannock. The experiment of directing three armies at once from a centre scores of miles distant from the nearest was a far too dangerous one. Pope allowed himself to be outwitted by Lee, Burnside was useless at Fredericksburg, M'Clellan betook himself to Alexandria, and the army, after Pope had been cut up, got, as it could, behind the lines of Washington. Mere blunders in succession have rarely been committed. Pope proved himself to be incapable ; M'Clellan argued when he should have obeyed ; Burnside did what he was told, but was of little use. There was a complete want of subordination and obedience to orders, and the result has been several courts-martial. General Halleck very freely points out the defects of the Federal armies. He says they cannot march ; that they will carry with them too much baggage and too many luxuries ; that hundreds absent themselves, many being stragglers and deserters ; and that in battle not a few surrender in order that they may be paroled.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday announces, with considerable parade, among its latest intelligence from Mexico, a victory obtained before entering Jalapa, by General Berthier's vanguard of 100 chasseurs, over about 200 Mexican Lancers—"the best volunteer cavalry of the country." The Mexicans had 15 men killed and 35 wounded, while of the French, two were killed and five wounded. The victory had the effect of demoralising and causing to disperse a corps of between 3,000 and 4,000 National Guards, placed to guard a strong point—"which," says the *Moniteur*, "the Mexicans formerly defended against the Americans." At the approach of the French they fled.

The intended cession by England of the Ionian Isles to Greece is fully believed in at Paris, and all the papers join in praises and compliments to the disinterestedness or stupidity of the English Government. We must, however, except *La France*, which appears to think the move a suspicious one. M. de Girardin hints that England cannot stop half-way, and that the cession of Malta and Gibraltar must follow next.

The *Constitutionnel* is instructed to say that there is no truth whatever in rumours of a forthcoming loan circulated by the inevitable "foreign journals," and to its general denial it adds two special ones concerning rumoured loans of 60,000,000 and 400 000,000. "Of course," says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* "the public know not what the truth may be, but we cannot but remember that all former loans have been preceded by persistent rumours and a series of official denials."

The new French Ambassador at Rome, M. de la Tour d'Auvergne, had a private audience of the Pope yesterday to present his credentials. The audience lasted an hour.

An amendment to the address, moved by General Prim in justification of his conduct in Mexico, has been rejected in the Spanish Senate ; but the debate on the subject is not yet over. The majority of voices is very strongly against the general, and indeed, so far, we note only one defender who has appeared in the Senate to justify the spirited course taken by him in regard to the Mexican expedition. The fact is, that General Prim had the indiscretion to oppose a favourite idea of his nation, and he is not likely to be soon forgiven.

On the 8th December a terrible explosion of firedamp occurred in a coal-pit in the neighbourhood of Barnsley in Yorkshire. The greatest alarm was entertained for the safety of some 40 or 50 men who were working below at the time. A telegram communicates the painful intelligence that this alarm was only too well founded, and that the most determined efforts to rescue the unfortunate men have proved unavailing. The water is to be let into the pit from the canal to drown the pit and extinguish the flames—a measure that was, of course, delayed as long as there was the slightest hope of rescuing the sufferers.

RUSSIA.

AT a recent reception given by the Emperor of Russia to the nobles at Moscow, his majesty addressed them as follows :—

It is particularly agreeable to me, gentlemen, to see you assembled in a ancient capital, which is doubly dear to me as it was my cradle. I am satisfied to be able to repeat to you what I said to the nobles of Novgorod on the day of the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Russian empire. I am accustomed to place my confidence in the sentimental of evotion of our nobility—an unshaken devotion to the throne and to the country, of which it has so often given proof by its acts, especially a period of sad trials for our country, as was only recently the case. I am sure, gentlemen, that our nobility will continue to be the most firm support of the throne as it always has been and ought to be. This is my firm belief in you, gentlemen, in your unanimity, in aiding me in everything which tends to the welfare and power of our country. May God aid us in this task, and may His blessing be with us ! And you, gentlemen, members of the nobility of Moscow, know that I hold it a special honour to be one of your supreme protector of this province. I thank you for your cordial welcome, which I know how to appreciate.

This appeal of the emperor to the noble produced a great effect upon the assembly. The Grand Duke Michel, the emperor's brother, first joined the emperor at Moscow. Prince Albert of Prussia, who is on his return from a tour in the Caucasus, also proceeds to Moscow.

The official 'Gazette' has published the regulations of the overland commerce between China and Russia, based upon the treaty concluded between the Russian and Chinese Governments in February last. According to these regulations all trade carried on within 50 versts on either side of the frontier is free of duty. Russian Merchandise is permitted to enter Tien-tsin at a third of the general tariff fixed for European goods.

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The Intelligence we have lately received from Mexico affords an interesting detail of the preparations of the nation for the reception of the French army. President Juarez in his speech to the Mexican Congress takes a high tone, and offers no hopeful indication of a wish for compromise. "I will sustain against the enemy," declares Juarez, "the war accepted by the entire nation, until he is obliged to recognise the justice of our cause." The reply of the Congress to the President's speech is equally in the same spirit. "The people of Mexico," re lies the Speaker of the Congress, cannot allow themselves to be deceived by the protestations of interest and sympathy in the mouth of an invader who, in entering on the territory of the republic, brings with him the arms of nations."

The immediate difficulties of General Forey appear principally to consist in the sickness of his troops, and in the want of means of transport. It seems to have been calculated that provision waggons, horses, and mules might be purchased in the country surrounding Vera Cruz ; and if this expectation had seemed to be well founded, it is hardly surprising that the French government should have been desirous to save the great expense and inconvenience of sending all those quadrupeds from Europe. But the activity of Juarez and the resolution of the Mexicans themselves, have compelled General Forey to look for these necessary equipments of an army in the field in some other quarter. The Mexicans passed a law rendering it treason to supply the enemy with anything, and all the farmers and others possessing animals of burden have been compelled to send them into the interior out of reach of the French, and where many of them will, no doubt, serve the purposes of the Mexican government. General Forey has therefore been obliged to send to Cuba and to the United States for the purchase of these necessaries, nor is it very clear when he is likely to obtain them. The chief fortifications of the Mexicans are at Puebla and Orizaba, the former place the whole population is sending even the female portion of it, appears to be engaged in completing the works designed by the government. At the latter place, from 2000 to 3000 men were employed daily. Military hospitals were being organised by the Mexicans ; and the armies of the Northern States of the Mexican Confederation were gradually concentrating around the city of Mexico. What the total army is that Juarez expects to bring in to the field it is impossible to ascertain.

[Advices received at New York from Vera Cruz state that the French had recently invested Jalapa. A fight had occurred at National-bridge ; the Mexicans were routed, and the French captured their commanding officer. Eight thousand French troops were to occupy Sonora. General Forey had issued another proclamation declaring that he had not come to fight the Mexican people, but only the Mexican government, whose incapacity had placed Mexico in a deplorable position.]

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"As to the belt, the following arrangement has been made. Mr. Richardson has lodged £200 with us, and a guarantee that unless King makes a match before Dec. 11th, the belt shall be returned into our possession, there to remain, until Mace shall either have again earned it in battle array, or until some other aspirant shall have made good his claim to it."

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THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(From the Home News, Dec. 18.)

SUCH of our readers as are directly interested in the question of the Indian Medical Service are aware that the whole subject has been under the consideration of Government for some time past, with a view to determine upon the course which it would be most desirable to pursue under the altered circumstances produced by the amalgamation of the Indian with the Queen's Army. Feeling that the Medical Service has been long kept in suspense, we have endeavoured to ascertain the result of the inquiry which has been going on, and the following facts may be relied on.

The Government of India long since called the attention of the home authorities to the inexpediency of holding out any inducement for skilled and experienced medical officers to retire from the Service, there being no excess as to numbers, so that such retirement must of necessity cause the employment of young and unskilled hands. It is, therefore, not surprising that it has been finally resolved not to recommend any retiring scheme ; but we believe that the able military actuaries who have been employed propose that large advantages both in promotion and pay should be conceded to the Service by adopting the Queen's Regulations in these respects for India. It is said that the effect of this will be to make the Indian Medical Service the best paid of any under Government. Certain it is that the inequalities which have hitherto existed in the Queen's and Company's Services, by which two officers of the same rank at the same station have drawn different rates of pay, will be obviated, and honorary rank will now entitle the Indian officer to pay. A system of exchange between officers resident in and out of India, similar to that in force in the Engineers, is also to be arranged.

In future the Indian Medical Service will form an integral part of the Queen's Army, the local appointments and inferior positions being held as far as possible by half castes and natives acting under the direction of skilled European practitioners. It is thought that this will overcome the difficulties which otherwise be experienced from not being well acquainted with the language, habits, and manners of the people, to attain which the medical officer has hitherto been obliged to make India his home.

Of course the solvency and position of the several Medical Funds entered largely into the inquiry which has been made, and the attention of the officers employed was directed to those important points in order, if possible, to fix the amount to be paid to such subscribers as desired to relinquish their future rights, and the unfortunate men have proved unavailing. The water is to be let into the pit from the canal to drown the pit and extinguish the flames—a measure that was, of course, delayed as long as there was the slightest hope of rescuing the sufferers.

GUNBOATS TO CHINA.

(From the Daily News.)

MR. LAY is about to go out from this country to China with a fleet of gunboats, under the command of Captain Sherard Osborn, "to suppress the Taiping rebellion." Of course, he cannot do this without the sanction of the British Government, which he accordingly has. He is now acting as "the representative of the Imperial Government of China" in England, and when he gets out he will be actually a representative of both Governments. And you, gentlemen, members of the nobility of Moscow, know that I hold it a special honour to be one of your supreme protector of this province. I thank you for your cordial welcome, which I know how to appreciate.

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(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 10th Jan., 4-2 P.M.

THE French steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Calcutta.

GALLE, 11th Jan., 2 A.M.

THE French steamer *Imperatrice* anchored from Hongkong.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed on Saturday next, the 17th instant, at eleven o'clock A.M. Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

A MEETING of the Vevuhar Oopiogy Dnyan Vardhac Sabha, will be held this day, at half-past seven P.M., in the hall of the Dhunjibhoy Framji Reading Room and Library ; when the Report of the last year will be laid before the meeting by its Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Hirachund Kahanji will then read his poems on Female Education. The attendance of the public is solicited.

THE FINAL EXAMINATION of the Senior Students of the Government Law College, commenced on Wednesday the 7th instant, and lasted till Friday the 9th idem. It was conducted by Messrs. Dunbar and Green, Barristers-at-Law.

The Candidates examined were Messrs. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Bhaskarao Balcrustnajee, Dinshaw Jamshedjee, Shantaram Narayen, Shamrao Morojee, Shamrao Hurrytrimbuck, Shamrao Bhasker, Gunnesh Amrit, Dalpatram Jeswanram, Heerjeebhai Cursetjee, Morojee Cassinath and Gopinath Sadashew.

THE following is a list of Passengers, who will proceed to England to-morrow morning by the ship *Windsor Castle* :—

Mrs. Bimbridge ; Mrs. J. Kellie, three children and a servant ; Major and Mrs. T. Peyton, 4 children and a servant ; Miss Parkin ; Major and Mrs. J. Thacker, four children and a servant ; Mrs. W. H. S. Crawford and two children ; Miss Bulkley, three children and a servant ; Lieut. Worthington, 33rd Regt. ; Lieut. Brereton ; Lieut. White, 3rd Dragoons ; Assistant Surgeon McKenzie, wife and three children ; 111 men, seven women and 9 children of H. M.'s various Regiments.

From Cannanore to London.—Revd. and Mrs. R. L. Barnett ; Lieut. Trigge, 66th Foot ; 71 men, 7 women and 13 children of H. M.'s various Regiments.

WEEKLY RETURN OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—This Return for the week ending the 10th January shews a total of three hundred and ten prisoners. Of these 136 are committals by the High Court ; 127 by the Magistrates of Police ; 27 Europeans by Military Courts Martial ; 16 by Court of Petty Sessions ; three natives by Military Courts Martial ; and one European by Naval Court Martial.

STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE BOMBAY COUNTY GAOL, 8TH JANUARY 1863.—Under sentence of hard labor, native 133 ; without hard labor 2 Europeans, and 4 natives transportation, Europeans 2, native one ; bail, native one ; untried Europeans 3, natives 8 ; making a total of 154, and 44 on the Civil side of the Gaol.

HIGH COURT, APPELLATE SIDE.—A Division Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Forbes and Mr. Justice Newton will sit at the late Sudder Court House, Mazagon, this day to dispose of civil appeals on the list of English speaking advocates. This will be the first occasion since the Amalgamation, that the Chief Justice has sat in ordinary civil appeals. The sittings will continue to be held on subsequent Mondays. The Chief Justice will also preside as during last term in the Criminal Appeal Court on Wednesdays.

OUR OVERLAND SUMMARY is now ready for delivery

4. As to the application in Captain Baker's 4th para. for a Civil Surgeon, I would observe that Dr. Forbes the Superintendent, if assisted by a good Apothecary in minor cases, may possibly be able, in addition to his other duties, which cannot be heavy, to undertake the medical charge of the station in the same way that the Superintendent of Mahableshwur does.

RESIGNATION OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The several Session Judges should be asked, through the Judicial Department, how many able bodied convicts, who have not less than four months of hard labour sentence unexpired, they can spare for North Canara, and be ordered to hold them in readiness.

2. At the end of the season prisoners whose term of sentence will expire before the opening of next working season, may be sent back by steamer if the Superintendent of convicts approves. It is possible that some of them may be willing to stay on as free laborers if well paid. The Superintendent of convicts should be empowered to retain such men on wages in a reformatory gang apart from the prisoners.

3. All Captain Baker's proposals for hutting the convicts at Sudashewghur in the monsoon are approved.

4. The Commissariat should be instructed to give any aid required in feeding or provisioning which the Executive Engineer or Superintendent of convicts may require without further reference for sanction.

5. The Principal Inspector General Medical Department should be requested to make arrangements for supplying Mr. Carvalho's place, and asked whether an Assistant Surgeon can be spared as it has been decided that Dr. Forbes should not be required to take medical charge as it might interfere with his other duties.

6. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Southern Division should be instructed personally to visit the District to which the fever appears to be extending, to report minutely the result of his enquiries as to the cause of the epidemic, and the best mode of checking it.

7. Enquiries should also be made whether any of the Persian Barracks, are available, and if any, how many? so that they may be sent to Sudashewghur for the prisoners if required during the rains.

Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To The Chief Secretary to Government Judicial Department.
The Secretary to Government General Department.
The Secretary to Government Military Department.
The Chief Engineer at the Presidency.
The Revenue Commissioner Southern Division.

Extract from the proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department, No. 20, dated 8th January, 1863.

Read the following papers:—

Letter from the Executive Engineer, North Canara, No. 1972, dated 11th December, 1862.

I am very sorry to report that about sixteen hundred (1600,) Konkun coolies have left the Kyga Ghaut, and that there are now only about (200) two hundred Canara coolies on the Ghaut, 50 per cent. of whom are unable to work through sickness.

2. It appears that owing perhaps to the late storm and the strong land wind since prevailing, the number of sick out of 1,800 men rose suddenly from 120 to about 900. Still no one left the work till one man died, two others died immediately after, and in one night 400 men deserted, the remainder following them in the next evening.

3. I have learnt from Mr. Eppinger at Kadara that his coolies also deserted at the same time and from the same cause. Out of 60 women carrying bricks 35 were sick; of 14 Salem carpenters only 6 were at work, and he stated to me that the value of work done by his people hardly paid for the medicine used. Yet Mr. Eppinger houses all his people comfortably, and gives them regular pay.

4. This desertion is most unfortunate. It was great difficulty these men were induced to come to Canara owing to its reputation for fever. Had they remained well we might have counted on them and others every year, as it is, I fear, we must look for Canara coolies alone to do all the work.

5. The opening out the approaches to Sudashewghur will therefore be the work of time.

6. I forward copy of a letter from the contractor on the subject; he is unwilling to give up his contract, and though he admits that it is hopeless to expect the remainder of his men from Vingorla, he hopes to be able to do something with coolies of this neighbourhood.

7. I doubt now whether he will be able to do anything to speak of, still if he can only muster 500 men, he may do something. At any rate there will be a nucleus on the Ghaut, and others may come from the villages east of Mullapoor who will not work on the Ankola line. I would suggest that he be allowed to keep on his contract till the 1st January next when, if he is still unsuccessful, he may lose his contract, and see what can be done departmentally.

8. It is now impossible to make a proper road from Iddagoonjee to Mullapoor this season. Still I am very unwilling to stop the work altogether. The prisoners are now at work on the reverse slope of the Ghaut; if they keep their health they may widen out the Ghaut itself.

9. Though the sickness is worst below Ghaut coolies will not come more than two miles up, preferring to work near their villages. They might open out the lower portion of the Ghaut leaving the upper part to the prisoners. If the prisoners get sick I fear the Ghaut work must be almost stopped.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer Southern Circle, No. 2405, dated 18th December, 1862.

It is with extreme regret that I send the communication received from the Executive Engineer North Canara, reporting the desertion from the Kyga Ghaut of all the foreign labor collected with so much trouble for that work.

2. You will have learnt from my No. 3316 of 1862 paragraphs 6 to 9 that I was not altogether unprepared for this event, but I did not anticipate its happening so suddenly and completely, or that the men would leave as they appear to have done en masse.

3. Not only have those who came to Canara left it, but they have, according to private information I have received, stopped the progress of others who were coming.

4. The working party on the Ghaut is now reduced to about 200 men, belonging to the district, many of whom are sick, and it is quite impracticable to increase the force to any material extent, the opening of the Kyga this year is, I believe, perfectly hopeless.

5. Most of the labor that this part of North Canara affords is employed on the Arbyle, Ankola and Beitkool line, which must first be attended to; and under the circumstances, it is not to be expected that the foreign labor can be recollected.

6. The circumstance I report is most unfortunate; for not only shall we lose the season, but I very much fear we shall never again succeeded in persuading coolies of the neighbouring districts to trust themselves in Canara after the present year's experience.

7. The unusually unhealthy state of North Canara this year may probably be attributed to the lateness of the monsoon and the most unseasonable fall of rain which occurred about the 22nd of last month. Be the cause however what it may, the fact is indisputable that the state of the country is most deplorable, and such that it can hardly be expected that men who can leave it will remain in it—any increase of wages, which are already very high, would probably be useless to induce them to come, and would certainly fail to keep them in condition for active labor if they did come.

8. With few or no exceptions the officers and subordinates of the department are suffering. Captain Baker is very ill, and Lieut. Doveton in charge of the Beitkool and Ankola road is frequently prostrated, as I have just had personal opportunity of observing.

9. I have instructed the Executive Engineer to let the contractor proceed with the Ghaut with whatever number of men he can get, and keep. I have also instructed Captain Baker to assist him as much as possible in collecting men. Whatever little can be done is so much gained even though it be far short of the completion of the whole.

10. I have given orders that the work is to be so conducted as not to obstruct the Ghaut, which as you are aware, is already passable for a single line of carts—by regulating the up and down traffic to certain times of the day, as was done at the Devee Munnee Ghaut when that road was first opened on a narrow trace, the Kyga may still be made use of if needed.

11. I have ordered the Dharwar gang of convicts down to the Ankola and Beitkool line of road, for it is now doubly necessary to make sure of that approach, and on it at present there is not a sufficient force of labor, added to this I think it better to remove the prisoners from the unhealthy neighbourhood of the ghaut, and to locate them near the sea coast where fever, though it exists, is not so prevalent.

12. The work the prisoners could do above the Ghaut would be useless unless the Ghaut itself is complete, nor would it be of any avail by the aid of the prisoners to open out merely a part of the ghaut. They could not with the assistance of a small amount of free labor do any thing like the whole.

13. Efforts will not be relaxed to get together again a body of men on the Ghaut, but it is better at once to say that any but a partial success in this respect is now highly improbable.

14. Much however as the delay to this work is to be regretted, it is fortunate that the impediment is on it, and not on the Arbyle and Ankola line. There is every prospect that with the latter we shall be successful, and coolies may be delivered when it is most wanted in Beitkool harbour. Access to the head of the Kalla Nuddy navigation by the Kyga though of importance is of less consequence.

15. I have already addressed the Secretary to Government demi-officially requesting him not to send the two small steamers intended for the navigation of the Kalla Nuddy for they would now only be a useless encumbrance.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer at the Presidency, No. 1967, dated 27th December, 1862.

I communicate the accompaying papers with regret, but from a private letter which I saw from an agent to a mercantile house at Kadara, I was not unprepared to receive bad news.

I believe the only plan will be to suspend all work on the Kyga Ghaut till the hot weather, and never to commence it again during the fever season.

Telegram dated 27th December, 1862, from the Superintending Engineer Southern Circle.

Baker very ill, has applied for relief, it is essential that an experienced and energetic officer be sent to Canara with the least possible delay. Please communicate to me by telegram the name of the officer and date of his probable arrival at Sudashewghur.

RESOLUTION.—Captain Baker to be relieved of his duties as Executive Engineer North Canara by Captain Maunsell, Royal Engineers, now Executive Engineer Kurrachee, and the latter officer to give over charge of his office to Captain Cotgrave Royal Engineers, who will perform the duties of Executive Engineer Central Sind and Kurrachee till further orders.

2. Lieut. Colonel Kennedy to be informed that Government deeply regret the unavoidable impediments which have come in the way of completing the Kyga Ghaut, and fully appreciate the exertions and devotion to their work, both in health and sickness, evinced by Captain Baker, Lieut. Doveton and himself.

Lieut. Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

To The Chief Engineer at the Presidency.
The Chief Engineer in Sind.
The Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division.

LAW.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt.)

DAMAGES FOR BURNING A SHIP.

Hadjee Abdoola bin Shaik Ally. vs. *Captain John Stephens and Lieutenant E. Peevor.*

Mr. White, instructed by *Mr. Crawford,* appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Westropp, with *Mr. Dunbar,* instructed by *Mr. Sangster,* for the defendant Captain Stephens.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by *Mr. Verral,* for the defendant Lieutenant Peevor.

[For a report of the case, vide *Bombay Gazette* of 5th December 1862.]

Sir Joseph Arnould delivered the following elaborate judgment in the case:—

1. This is an action of trespass brought by the owners of the *Futteh Rahimon* against the defendants for damages occasioned by the burning of the ship and by loss on freight of part of her cargo. The defendants have joined in pleading the general issue. The defendant Lieutenant Peevor has put in a special plea justifying himself as having acted under the orders of Captain Stephens, his co-defendant. The facts are these. About 2 A.M. on the morning of the 21st April 1860, the *Futteh Rahimon* of about 341 tons register, with cargo, 40 crew, and about 300 pilgrims on board bound from Bombay to Aden, Padudah, and Jeddah, struck on sandbank, about 16 miles from Aden and about half a mile or so from the Arabian shore.

2. The Nacoda in his protest says that after striking "she continued to strike the ground, the hows being within three fathoms of breakers." Before Captain Playfair in the Aden Police Court he says "all this time (*i. e.*, from the time she struck till he left say from about 2 A.M. to about 8 A.M.,) the ship was bumping. I caused the well to be sounded and found fourteen inches water."

3. When she struck, the Nacoda furled sails, dropped one anchor, and carried another out seaward in the hope of hauling her off by it. Finding he could not get her off, he went off for assistance to Aden, in a boat with six of the crew about 8 A.M. and reached Aden apparently about 12 or 1 P.M. At half past 2 P.M., he set out from Aden on his return, but, as he stated in his evidence taken before Captain Playfair on the 28th April 1860, in the Aden Police Court, "in consequence of the strong contrary wind and high sea, could not reach the vessel," and he spent the night with his boat's crew under the lee of a rocky, islet at some distance from the ship which he never saw again.

4. Some time before the Nacoda arrived at Aden, apparently between 10 A.M. and 11 A.M. or so. Captain Stephens, the Senior Naval Officer, on the Aden station, saw the signal of a ship in distress.

5. He at once despatched Lieutenant Peevor in the *Lady Canning* steamer to the assistance of the distressed vessel, sending him sailing instructions and also a semi-official note with the word "service" written on the envelope, which were respectively to the following effect:—

(a) Sailing instructions by John Stephen, Esq., Captain in H. M.'s Indian Navy and Senior Indian Naval Officer, Aden.

On receipt of this, if it is practicable in the present state of your engines, you will proceed with all despatch along shore to the eastward to render assistance to (as I suppose by the signal at Shum-Shum) a ship in distress. You will in all emergencies act as your discretion and judgment direct. I have proposed to the Harbor Master [Mr. Watson] that he should accompany you with his pilot boat to co-operate. You of course will have the entire direction of affairs, as you alone are responsible.

Given under my hand at Aden, this 21st day of April 1860.

John Stephen, Captain,
Senior I. N. Officer, Aden.

To Lieutenant Peevor, Commanding H. M. S., *Lady Canning*, I. N.

(b.) The demi-official note [in an envelope addressed "Service" "Lieut. Peevor, I. N." *Lady Canning.*

"J. Stephens."

"MY DEAR PEEVOR, Watson will go with you: be will tell you all he knows. As the vessel may be plundered your object will be first to get all the crew safe, then property (private), then cargo. Be cautious in embroiling yourself with the Arabs. You might anchor close enough in to cover the wreck with your guns till troops from Aden along shore, then a good deal of property and cargo might be saved or the ship got off. After getting all you can, I should think that the wreck ought not to be burnt, but as all is left to your *discretion* and *judgment* [these two words are underlined in the original] I have a certain assurance that you will do all you possibly can. Take great care of your own ship. You may have Rassam or some one to co-operate with ashore.—Yours truly." J. Stephens.

April 21st 1860.

P. S.—The Arabs about the ship will probably be hostile; be cautious as well as energetic. J. S.

6. Lieut. Peevor, with these two papers, sailed in the *Lady Canning* about half-past 11 A.M. Mr. Watson, the harbour master, was on board, his pilot boat in tow. Lieut. Peevor had under him on board two officers, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Loraine, both unpassed officers.

7. Captain Stephens, immediately on sending off the *Lady Canning*, wrote to Captain Playfair, the Assistant Political Resident at Aden, that he had done so and that he had also sent with the steamer the harbour master, his pilot boat and crew. But Captain Stephens did not, before sending off the *Lady Canning* consult or concert with Captain Playfair as to the means of protecting the ship and cargo from the Arabs; nor did he mention the nature of the instructions or suggestion as to burning the vessel, contained in his demi-official note to Lieut. Peevor. This is on all ground to be regretted, as Captain Playfair says in his explanatory letter of July 6, 1860.—"Had my opinion been asked by the Senior Naval Officer, who is not supposed to understand the nature of the relations subsisting between us and our Arab neighbours, I should unhesitatingly have assured him that no danger (from Arabs) was to be feared—but this was not done."

8. Captain Playfair, who had observed the signal apparently about the same time as Captain Stephens either at once (as would appear from his report to Government of 1st May 1860) or immediately after communicating with the Nacoda (as would appear from his explanatory letter to Government of 6th July 1860)—sent "messengers into the interior to secure an Arab gaurd to protect the lives and property of those on board, should the ship break up." This duty, he says, "was cheerfully undertaken by Sheikh Ali bin Ahmed, a chief of the Asaila tribe, who with his retainers was promptly on the spot."

9. The *Lady Canning* arrived in the neighbourhood of the *Futteh Rahimon* about half past 3 or 4 P.M.; having thus occupied four hours in making the passage of 16 or 17 miles from Aden: she got within a mile or a mile and a quarter from the ship. Since the Nacoda left the ship at 8 A.M., no further attempt had been made to get off the vessel. The crew, the native mariners said, had been principally employed in getting out guns, swords, and other weapons to prevent "the people on shore from coming down on them." The Secanny, steersman, and other native mariners, examined both before Captain Playfair at Aden on April 28th, 1860, and here, *de bene esse*, on 29th April 1862 and 15th May 1862, declare that during this whole interval, the sea was calm, the wind low and off shore; no surf; they all, except the mate, declared that the ship did not bump at all; and all, including the mate, swear that she had sustained no damage.

It is difficult to believe this evidence; it is contrary to the evidence of the Nacoda, to the whole probabilities of the case, and even to the evidence of Frederick Page and James Blawn, two of the crew of the *Lady Canning* called on behalf of the plaintiff, who, though positive that the ship might have been got off, if proper means had been used and disposed to make as light as possible of the state of the weather and the damage to the ship,—yet admit that when the steamer arrived, "the ship was bumping extremely that there was surf "though nothing dangerous, that there was a breeze "right on the land, though not a strong breeze, that "the ship's rudder was unshipped when they got to her "and part of the stern port was gone."

10. I shall proceed to state what I consider the fair result of the evidence, as to what followed. Lieut. Peevor, on anchoring within a mile or a mile and a quarter of the wreck, sent three boats off to her; two cutters, one under the command of Mr. Armstrong, and the pilot boat under Mr. Watson. At this time, the ship was bumping heavily amongst breakers; the wind was foul and freshening. The boats had some difficulty in getting through the surf alongside the ship—one of the cutters when made fast astern was almost swamped, Mr. Armstrong went on board and found (the carpenter's mate reporting) one foot of water in the well. The rudder was unshipped and the stern port started. The first thing he did on getting on board was to haul on the cable of the seaward anchor. This was before any passengers were got off. The cable broke. No other anchor was let go. The ship dragged. The wind was freshening. She bumped more violently. He determined after consulting Mr. Watson to get out the passengers and cut away the masts. The masts were cut away. The getting out the passengers was a work of time, difficulty, and danger. The pilot boat was nearly stove and was two hours getting back to the steamer. Mr. Watson, who commanded, did not return to the wreck. He reported the state of the wreck to Lieut. Peevor and so did Mr. Armstrong, who remained on board the wreck. More boats' crews came off; Mr. Armstrong made a second report in writing. Before he sent it off, the starboard side of the vessel had bilged—the seams of the decks were opening—the vessel in his opinion, had commenced to break up—the water in the hold was rapidly increasing (the carpenter's mate had reported this to him nine times while he was on board; the last report before leaving the ship made it four feet to four and a half.) Mr. Armstrong reported the state of the ship to Lieut. Peevor in writing, adding that he (Lieut. Peevor need not be anxious on his account as he could swim ashore, but that it was dangerous for the crew of the *Lady Canning* to remain there. On this, Lieut. Peevor, conceiving that he had authority from Captain Stephens to do so, and believing that the ship could not hold together two hours, gave Mr. Armstrong a written order to burn the vessel. At about 8 or half past 8, all the passengers having been got off, Mr. Armstong, against the vehement and earnest remonstrances of the crew, whom he forced to quit the ship set fire to her.

"If I had but an interest in the vessel and had not been acting under orders, I certainly should not have burnt her," says Mr. Armstrong.

"I don't consider the setting fire to the ship, without the consent of her owners, to prevent the possibility of her being plundered by the Arabs, at all justifiable," says Mr. Watson.

"If I had been on board the *Lady Canning* and unfettered with any instructions, and found the mats and crew of the *Futteh Rahimon* anxious to be let alone and take their chance. I would undoubtedly not have burnt her," says Commodore Wellesley.

I quite concur: the burning, apart from any justification it may derive from orders, was an illegal act. On the other hand, I perfectly agree with Commodore Wellesley that Mr. Armstrong in taking off passengers only, and not allowing his boats to be encumbered with cargo, did his duty manfully—with prudency, firmness, and energy.

To return to the narrative. The last of the boats with the crew having got on board the *Lady Canning* between 9 and 10 P.M., Lieut. Peevor stayed by the burning wreck all night, and at dawn on the 22nd of April sailed back to Aden. Captain Stephens says he might have stayed longer (in his examination of 23rd December 1861.) "In the then state of the weather, the *Lady Canning* might have continued off shore by the wreck two or three days, and sent one of her boats off to me for further instructions." On the 28th April 1860, when examined before Captain Playfair, Lieut. Peevor had said, "I would have remained (by the wreck) with safety unless it had blown much fresher." On the same occasion, however, he had said "I got under weight at daylight on the 22nd, in consequence of the weather having got greatly; and from this cause and the extra weight on the ship's decks, there was two feet water in the engine room and the leak was gaining rapidly." When examined before the Commission in London (July 27th, 1861) Lieut. Peevor distinctly says "I could not with safety to my own vessel have remained longer near the wreck than I did."

Again, Captain Playfair, in his report to Government of 1st May 1860, says "Cara. 10. "It is to be regretted that Lieut. Peevor did not satisfy himself by ocular demonstration of the state of the vessel before he assumed so serious a responsibility as that of ordering her to be burnt." As to this, Lieut. Peevor says in his examination in London of 27th July 1861:—"I could not properly myself have left the *Lady Canning* to go to the assistance of the wreck, with only unpassed officers on board."

It does not appear to me that Lieut. Peevor is to blame in either of these respects—1. either for not staying by the wreck to obtain further instruction, from Captain Stephens: or, 2, for not himself going on board the wreck, in order to satisfy himself by ocular inspection of her condition.

13. Lieut. Peevor having returned to Aden on the morning of the 22nd April, Captain Stephens on that day reported the fact already to Captain Playfair. The important passages in the letter are these: "Lieut. Peevor found the ship fast ashore; all available boats and officers were sent to save pilgrims and crew, which was done with considerable risk to the officers and men of the *Lady Canning*. No efforts could possibly get the ship off, nor could any cargo be saved, and Lieut. Peevor thought it advisable *(of which measure I entirely approve)* to set fire to the wreck to prevent the Arabs from plundering. Before setting fire to her, she had commenced breaking up."

This is a very important document, showing a *ratification* by Captain Stephens of Lieut. Peevor's act in burning the wreck to prevent the Arabs from plundering.

In my opinion, such ratification, which the letter in which it occurs shows to have been given with knowledge of the substantial facts of the case, must be taken to be equivalent, when coupled with the suggestion contained in the written demi-official note, to be an order from Captain Stephens to Lieutenant Peevor to burn the wreck, when he had got all he could out of her to prevent her falling into the hands of the Arabs. Captain Stephens, indeed, says in his examination de *bene esse* of 23rd December 1861: "I certainly did not expect the ship would be burnt, as long as the representatives of the owners remained on board, or if they objected it."

This may be: if so, he ought in his demi-official note so to have limited his suggestion: to the expression of opinion "I think the wreck ought to be burnt," he should have added limitations to it of some or other without the owner's consent," or something to that effect.

14. Captain Playfair, on hearing that the ship had been burnt, was evidently annoyed at what he regarded (as on effect it was) an interference with his political functions. In his reply to Captain Stephens, he declined to express any opinion as to the propriety of burning the ship. He regarded and treated it is an act of abandonment. In para. 4 of explanatory letter of 6th July 1860 (to Government,) he states that "on the crew and passengers being removed and the vessel burnt (which constituted an act of abandonment") the Arab chief, Sheikh Ali Bin Ahmed, whom he (Captain Playfair) had appointed to guard the wreck, withdrew. Again, in his evidence on interrogatories taken at Aden on the 16th March 1861, Captain Playfair, in his answer to the 8th interrogatory, says "I gave no orders whatever before the arrival of the *Lady Canning* at the wreck to have her guarded and protected; but the burning of the vessel was considered both by the Arabs and me as an act of abandonment, and I declined to continue my arrangements for the safe custody of the wreck." The original Arab guard was withdrawn; but the Naval officers, on behalf of the purchasers of the wreck, secured another Arab guard. The jealousy and bloodshed among the Arabs, spoken of by Captain Playfair in his report the Government of 1st May 1860, arose from this circumstance. It does not appeared by direct evidence in the case that there was any plunder at all. Captain Playfair, in his explanatory letter of the 6th July 1860, speaks generally of "plunder" as having taken place.

But when examined on interrogatories at Aden, he says in answer to the 8th interrogatory: "Upon this (*i. e.*, on the withdrawal of the original Arab guard) some few acts of plunder are said to have been committed, but *this I do not know of my own knowledge.* Subsequently when the vessel was sold, the Arabs protected what remained on a private agreement as to recompence between them and the purchasers. As this was not managed by me, it gave rise to considerable jealousy and ill-feeling, *but not to much plunder.* In his answer to the 6th cross-interrogatory, on the same occasion, he says: "Of my own knowledge, I cannot say whether any of the cargo was plundered by the Arabs"; and Mr. Watson, the harbour master, (examined at Aden on interrogatories on the 12th November 1861) says in answer to the 5th cross-interrogatory, "To the best of my belief, nothing was plundered by Arabs or others."

15. The wreck as she lay burnt down to the water's edge, with what cargo remained in her and the stores that had been taken out of her (chronometers, sextants, &c.) was purchased on some day between the 22nd April and the 1st May 1860, on which latter day Captain Playfair sent in his report to the Bombay Government, in para. 18 of which he states "that the wreck and cargo sold by auction for Rs. 18,300," and calculates the expense at Rs. 1009.

When examined on interrogatories on *the 16th Nov.* 1861, Captain Playfair states, in answer to the 4th cross-interrogatory:—"The remains of the *said ship together with some boats and stores* saved by the *Lady Canning*, were, by the desire of the Nacoda, sold by public auction: the amount realized *after payment of expenses was Rs.* 17,694 which sum was lodged for safe custody in the public treasury where it now is."

16. On the 28th April, Captain Playfair conducted an official investigation into the matter in the Police Court at Aden. On this occasion, the Nacoda, the mate, and some of the passengers and crew of the *Futteh Rahimon*, were examined on one side, and Lieut. Peevor, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Watson on the other. On this occasion, both Lieut. Peevor and Mr. Armstrong expressed an opinion that the burning of the wreck down to the water's edge, had tended to keep the lower portion of her together for a longer time, though, as Mr. Armstrong very fairly said, "that was not thought of at the time." Mr. Armstrong said the carpenter and mate sounded the well and reported more than four feet before he (Armstrong) gave orders to burn her. The native mate of the wrecked vessel on the other hand said that he sounded her before leaving the ship, and found no more water then when she first struck. He also declared that he never saw Mr. Armstrong or any one else sound the well. Lieut. Peevor having stated in his deposition that it was by *the order* of Captain Stephens he burnt the ship, wrote to Captain Playfair on the 30th April, requesting that the word "order" may be altered into "suggestion" as he says, "on reading once my instructions I see" it was suggested, but I still consider a suggestion from a Senior Naval Officer, coming under an envelope "on service' tantamount to an order."

17. On the 1st May 1860, Capiain Playfair forwarded the depositions, copy of sailing instructions, and note marked "service" to the Bombay Government, together with his own official letter or report. In this official letter, in para 10, after noticing the discrepancy between the mate's opinion and Mr. Armstrong's as to the state of the ship when burnt, and her then chances of holding together, he says. "It is to be presumed Mr. Armstrong's opinion on this point is uninterested, while the mate would naturally be averse to abandon all hope of saving the cargo. Nevertheless, the fact is patent that the vessel has not yet after the lapse of nine days, broken up, &c." He then in para 13, adverting to the distinction taken by Lieut. Peevor between "order and suggestion," expresses his opinion that the suggestion of a Senior Naval Officers "might easily be construed by a junior as an order, and *it is evident he (Lieut. Peevor) so regarded it.*" In paras. 14, 15, 16, he gives his reasons for thinking that the step (of burning the vessel) was a most unnecessary and ill-advised one." And in para 19, says:—"The consequences of Lieutenant Peevor's act have proved unfortunate; the wreck has proved a bone of contention to the Arabs,—bloodshed has already resulted, and it is probable that serious consequences, certainly much ill-feeling, will ensue."

18. Government submitted this report and its enclosure *viz.* the depositions and the papers already referred to, to Commodore Wellesley, who on the 30th May 1860, sent in a report upon it. Of this report the following seem the most material passages:—"Putting aside the question whether the setting fire to the vessel was justifiable under any circumstances" (as to which Commodore Wellesley very properly gives no judgment at all) "I am of opinion," he says, "that the responsibility of its having been done rests entirely on Captain Stephens and not upon Lieut. Peevor and those under his orders."

2. In the second para. Commodore Wellesley gives his opinion as to the nature and effect of the note market "service." He calls it a "demi-official note." "The demi-official note," he says, "of Captain Stephens, the Senior Naval officer, to Lieut. Peevor, which must be considered in the light of an *official* document *point out in detail the steps which it would be desirable to pursue.*" That is Commodore Wellesley's account in his report, of the note marked "service" a "note" to be regarded as an official document pointing out "in detail the steps which it would be desirable to pursue" As to Lieut. Peevor's having exercised a sound discretion under the circumstances disclosed in the depositions annexed to Captain Playfair's report. The Commodore says:—

3. "Viewing then the case, as it presented itself at the time to Lieut. Peevor, the *Lady Canning* being filled with the passengers and crew, which had been reserved with great difficulty and not without great risk, prudence requiring him to return to land them, and finding himself unable to anchor near enough to protect with his guns the wreck which, at 8 P.M. (on the 20th,) was apparently fast breaking up—the time must, I think, be considered to have arrived when, having saved all he could, the vessel, in pursuance of Captain Stephens's instructions ought to have been set on fire."

As to the correctness of the judgment formed by Mr. Armstrong that the ship had commenced breaking up before he had set fire to her, the Commodore says: Para 4. "The fact of the remains of the burnt ship not having broken up after nine days, does not in any way disprove the correctness of the judgement formed by Mr. Armstrong, than she had already commenced doing so before he set fire to her."

Probably the relieving of the hull under of the part above it prevented the total destruction of the whole."

"I don't doubt myself, from the description given by Mr. Armstrong, that the vessel had commenced breaking up." "If Mr. report of the engineer be true that she had 4 feet water in the hold, it would show that she must have been bilged, and that there was little or no hope of getting her afloat again." In reference to para. 16 of Captain Playfair's letter in which Captain Playfair refers to the existence at Aden "of a camel troop which could have carried 60 Europeans besides the Sennes in a very short time to the spot." Commodore Wellesley remarks upon it as strange that Captain Playfair did nothing, even after receiving the Nacoda's report, beyond sending messengers into the interior to secure the services of an Arab guard.

19. It is out of the order of time, but I think it will be well here to consider the evidence given by Commodore Wellesley, *de bens esse* on the 12th May 1862, to see how far, if at all, the opinions expressed by him in his report of 30th May 1860 have subsequently undergone material modifications. As to the note marked "service." Commodore Wellesley says (in his examination in chief;) "I think that letter was a demi-official explanation of the ideas of the Senior Naval Officer as to the line of conduct to be pursued. There is nothing which I can see in the letter for which Lieutenant Peevor could have been tried by court martial if he had disobeyed it, especially as the words are used all at left to your judgment and discretion." I consider Lieutenant Peevor *was bound, if possible, to carry out the views of the senior officer as expressed in the demi-official letter, unless there were and circumstances which became known to him on the spot which led him, in the exercise of his discretion to act otherwise.* If he acted on a proper discretion, that would justify him in the eyes of his superior officers." "Supposing the vessel was breaking up, "I think Lieutenant Peevor was justified in burning it. From the circumstances as reported "to me in the papers sent by Government, "I attach no blame to Lieut. Peevor."

In cross-examination by Mr. Scoble, he says: "Lieut. Peevor was bound to obey the sailing instructions but he was to act on the suggestions of the demi-official note according to his discretion. He might have acted contrary to those suggestions without breach of duty, if he had thought proper.

There is no change of opinion here: it all amounts to this: Lieut. Peevor was authorized, nay it was his professional duty, to carry out the views of the Senior officer as expressed in the demi-official note, unless circumstances known to him on the spot, led to a due exercise of his discretion to act otherwise. One of these views was that the wreck ought to be burnt to save her from being plundered, if she could not be got off. This view Lieut. Peevor carried out under circumstances which, in Commodore Wellesley's opinion, made it professionally justifiable so to do. Upon the question whether the ship was breaking up at the time she was burnt, Commodore Wellesley and Mr. Armstrong take the same opinion as in his report: "The fact of her holding together for nine days after she was burnt, does not, for the reasons assigned in the report, prove that she was not breaking up when burnt. Breaking up may be a gradual process—there are generally some unmistakable signs of breaking up—such as one part of a ship moving more than another part. A young officer might be mistaken and suppose a ship was breaking up when she was not. Four feet water in the hold would show she had sprung a leak—would not in itself show she was breaking up. "The moment you find a ship breaking up, you cease to take any steps for hauling her off."

Such is the evidence of Commodore Wellesley on this point—evidence impressed with all the marks of his well known good sense, candour, and caution, but evidence quite consistent with the opinion expressed in his report, "I don't doubt myself from the description given by Mr. Armstrong" [in his deposition before Captain Playfair, which was substantially the same as that given by him *de bens esse*] "that the vessel had, commenced, breaking up" [when she was set fire to.] As to the question of setting the ship on fire without the consent and against the will of the owners, Commodore Wellesley's answer is very characteristic. "Had I been in the command of the *Lady Canning* and unfettered with any "instructions, and found the master and crew of the *Futteh Rahimon* anxious to be let alone and take their chance I would undoubtedly not have burnt her."

But Lieutenant Peevor was not "unfettered with instructions"; he had it pointed out to him, without any reference to the consent or dissent of the owners, that under certain contingencies (which according to Lieutenant Peevor's best judgment had occurred) his senior officer thought the wreck ought to be burnt; without any reference, therefore, to the consent or dissent of the owners be burnt it. As Commodore Wellesley suggests, Lieutenant Peevor might easily have supposed that Captain Stephen's suggestions might have proceeded on political grounds—on information, which the Lieutenant Peevor did not possess, as to the then disposition of the Arabs on that part of the coast—upon grounds, and on information, which would have made it a matter not to be taken into account whether the owners assented to or dissented from the burning of the wreck.

I have dwelt thus at large on the report and evidence of Commodore Wellesley from the respect justly due and the value justly attached to the opinions of the Commodore on professional matters—opinions always eminently characterised by judgment, good sense, caution, and candour. The result is that *professionally* the late Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy considered Captain Stephens alone responsible for the burning of the ship, and that Lieutenant Peevor and those under him were *professionally* free from blame, in having carried out, as they did, the views of the senior Naval officer, as intimated in the demi-official note. What, at common law, are the respective liabilities, if any of these two officers, is another question. It was a question not before the Commodore, but is, of course, the principal question for this Court.

20. Upon the report of Commodore Wellesley, Government passed a resolution, under date 20th June 1860. It is material to consider the language of this resolution, as it has been sought to shew that it amounts to a ratification by Government of the burning of the wreck of the *Futteh Rahimon.* It commences by remarking, that all Commodore Wellesley's observations appear just and then proceeds as follows:—"As respects the observations in the 5th paragraph of Commodore Wellesley's Report" [those viz. which remark upon the fact of Captain Playfair's not having employed, the means at his disposal to protect the wreck.] Captain Playfair has probably some satisfactory explanation to offer, but certainly explanation is needed. For Captain Playfair's statements appear inconsistent. *The burning of the vessel was ordered to prevent her becoming an object of plunder and cause of violence among the Arabs.* Captain Playfair says that the step was most unnecessary and ill advised because Lieut. Peevor might have given Captain Playfair credit for being able to protect the wreck. *But the event, as described by Captain Playfair seems to justify the intention, although the means prove insufficient.* Captain Playfair says that the wreck has proved a bone of contention to the Arabs, bloodshed has resulted and it is possible that serious consequences, certainly much ill feeling, amongst the Arabs themselves will ensue.

Such is the resolution; it is a resolution intimating that explanation is needed from Captain Playfair, and it is forwarded to Captain Playfair in order that such explanation may be supplied. Captain Playfair furnished the explanation required in his letter of the 6th July 1860. The substance of that explanation is that the Arab guard whose services, immediately on hearing of the casualty, he had secured, would have amply sufficed for the protection of the wreck and would have continued to protect it, *had the wreck not been burnt.* That when the wreck was burnt, he, Captain Playfair, treated it as an act of abandonment and declined to continue arrangements with the Arab guard he had secured. That the Naval Officers, acting on behalf of those concerned, secured another Arab guard that hence jealousies and quarrels had arisen amongst the Arabs.

Such is the substance of Captain Playfair's explanation, it comes to this, instead of the burning of the wreck having, as Government seemed in their letter to suppose, a tendency to prevent the Arabs from plundering, it had, in fact, and under the actual circumstances of the case, led to the wreck being deprived of that protection against plunder, which had been supplied in the first instance by the Arab guard whose services Captain Playfair had secured. After this explanation of Captain Playfair, there is no proof of any further action by the Local Government in the matter. Well, then, I say it is out of the question to treat any expressions occuring in the Government Resolution of the 20th June 1860, as amounting to a ratification of the act of burning the wreck. The expressions relied on are not explicit or positive, and they are made subject to further explanations; they first state the object with which the burning of the vessel was ordered, viz., "to prevent her becoming an object of plunder and cause of violence among the Arabs," they state this object without either approval or disapproval. They then proceed "but the event as described by Captain Playfair *seems* to justify the intention, that the means proved insufficient." That is subject to explanation which as the resolution states "are needed" and which "Captain Playfair can probably furnish." It *seems* that the object with which the wreck was burnt was a justifiable one. This cannot be held to amount to a ratification or adoption by Government of the act of burning the vessel. It does not in terms amount, to a positive approval of the act or its object, it is not given on full knowledge of the circumstances, on the contrary, it is given in the course of a resolution, a principal and expressed object of which, is to require further explanations.

In the case of Sharon v. Denman, the circumstances were wholly different; there the act of Captain Joseph Denman in burning down the *Varracoon* was with full knowledge of all the facts, *expressly* approved by the English Government.

21.—Then how does this case stand:—1. The act of burning this vessel, in times of peace to save her from falling into the hands of the Arabs, *per se*, and apart from any question of being authorized by Government as a political act justified on grounds of state policy—was clearly an illegal act, indeed its legality *per se* was very properly not attempted to be insisted upon in the course of the trial. 2. For the reasons already stated, I am clearly of opinion that it has not been ratified or adopted by Government. 3. The only remaining questions are, are both or either of the defendants liable and if so to what amount of damages are the plaintiffs entitled.

22. Is Captain Stephens liable, it was very ably contended at the trial that he was not on the authority principally of the case of Nicholas v. Mouncey and Symes, 15 East 384. Entirely admitting the binding authority of that case it seems to us not applicable to the present, the facts being wholly different. It was an action brought against Mr. Mouncey Captain of the Symes the first Lieutenant of a ship of war for damages caused by running down a vessel of which the plaintiff was owner. The action was on the case for negligence and the material facts found were "that at the time the mischief happened Lieut. Symes was the Commanding officer of the watch and was upon the deck and in the actual direction and management of the steering and navigation of the ship. That Captain Mouncey was not upon the deck, nor was he called upon by his duty to be so, and that *unless from his situation as Captain of the ship he was to be held responsible,* though no negligence *was personally imputable to him,* he was entitled